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THIS EVENING-LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Mrs. D. P.

THIS EVENING-THE BLACK CROOK-Great Paris

THIS EVENING-THE FAST FAMILY. Mr. Fredetic Robi BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING—FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Miss Maggle
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mest preparation ever invested by art to rectify the short of Nature. Manufactured, sold and applied at No. 6 Aster

IF YOU WISH TO SEE in one comprehensive Tableau all the Fall Styles of Parls, London, and New-York in Children 2. Pilesses, and Hoye Intar there is not one place where they are all grouped in a single grand Exposition, and that place is Christian, No. 513 Broadway. LADIES' FRENCE SHORS .- Mr. SLATER has just re

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Pipes cut to order repaired, boiled and mounted.

We real that Boucloault's drama of "The Long iely founded upon Mrs. Gaskell's novel of "Marr

## New-Dork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS. We will thank our advertising customers to hand in heir Advertisements at as carly an hour as possible. If received after o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

To On the inside pages of to-day's issue will be found a review of the Magazines; an article on Our State Militia; Money and Market Reports, and other matters

Troy held a large Union meeting last night, addressed by the Hon. Roscoe Conkling. Let there be no falling off throughout the State.

The Hon Portus Rayter has retired from the Con gress canvass in the Vermont IIId District, in favor of the Hon. Worthington C. Smith. As the civil courts in Louisiana refuse to prosecute

for the killing of freedmen, Gen. Grant has ordered the trial of one of the murderers. A certain class of arrests, noted in our city columns

daily, shows the efficiency and sincerity of the reform promoted by the Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals. Omnibus-drivers and carmen do not now escape the eye of our humane Nemesis. May this good work go on.

Gen. Sherman is reported to be hurrying troops further West to prevent what The Colorado News predicts will be "a long and serious war." Several posts in the Territory have been captured and robbed of large numbers of stock; but we hear of no massacre of settlers -proof, it would seem, that the present war, as far as we have been told, originated in famine and not rage. That the Indians have been gathering large numbers of arms of late years may be true, and justify the worst apprehensions. Our dispatches for months past have contained grave warning of the troubles which have at length broken out.

There is serious danger of a riot in Baltimore should Gov. Swann endeavor to remove the Police Commissioners by force. His order is a direct attempt to break down all the Constitutional enactments by which the Union men of Maryland have justly sought to prevent Rebel soldiers from tyrannizing over the State. There is a danger that force will be used, and that it will be resisted. We trust not. If there are troubles, let the Courts and Congress decide. There is much reason to hope that the stand taken by the Union men will convince Gov. Swann of the uselessness of this wanton attack upon the Constitution of his own State.

Partial returns from North Carolina leave no doubt of the election of Worth, for Governor, by an over whelming majority. The Hon. Alfred Dockery, the candidate of the Unconditional Union party, which indersed the Constitutional Amendment, was but feebly supported, receiving in Wilmington but 2 votes against 218 for Worth. It must be remembered, and regretted, that Mr. Dockery declined the nomination some time before the election, and that this step discouraged the friends of the Amendment. The Sen tinel, the organ of Gov. Worth, is pledged against the Amendment, and The Raleigh Standard says that of the 25 political papers published in the State, but six are in its favor.

About 4,000 workmen are employed in the Brook lyn Navy-Yard, and a desperate effort is being made to secure their full vote for the Johnson candidates. Elsewhere we print a notice posted on the gates of the Yard, which cannot be construed as anything but a threat of dismissal to those who refuse to obey dietation. "The full restoration of the Union," in the cant phraseology of the Copperheads means restoration as the Rebels would have it, and the notice cunningly suggests that those who support this plan are not to be prescribed, but says nothing of the pre-scription of those who-oppose it.

President Juarez of Mexico has issued an order to Gen. Tapia, Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, in which he severely censures the revolt of Hinajosa and Canales in Matamores, and summons them to Chihuahna to answer for their conduct. It is justly said country is chiefly due to the frequent military revolts. The recovery by Mexico of its independence would probably be near at hand if the Government should e strong enough to keep down internal dissensions. But, alas! the end of the civil disturbances does not seem to be so near at hand as the withdrawal of Max-

We have more bad news from Louisiana. It is said that Gov. Wells's intention to remove the sheriffs from office, for refusing to discharge their duties, will be resisted by the Rebel secret organizations, who will attempt to overpower the military and renew the massacres of Unionists. An in stance is given in our special dispatches, in which a United States soldier, Col. Frisbie, has been ordered out of one of the Parishes, the planters declaring that they will have no Yankees in their community. Gen. Sheridan has had experience of what these desperate men will dare, and if the Government will support him, as it is bound to do, we have no fear but that he will deal promptly with this new plot of rebellion. The authority of Gov. Wells is above question in this

THE CANVASS IN OUR STATE. The discussion before the people of our State of the issues involved in our Fall Election is proceeding with marked animation and in eminent good temper. The meetings of both parties are generally large. proving a deep, pervading interest, and a general willingness to hear both sides. The speakers are more numerous and their addresses are of a graver nature than is common in other than Presidential contests; and the great majority listen to elaborate and recondite expositions of the constitutional and legal princi ples involved with exemplary patience and an earnest desire to discern and accept the right. If there be any one who distrusts the capacity or the integrity of the masses, and is hence inclined to look with disfavor on popular government, he may have his vision cleared and his faith in the people strengthened by a week's devotion to the canvass now proceeding. -On what issue does the contest mainly hinge?

Clearly, on the assumption on one side, and denial on the other, of a subsisting, inherent right in those so lately in arms against the Union to a full share in the present government of the Union. Those who, two or three years ago, asserted that the Republicans had made war on the South, and that "Lincoln is as much a traitor as Jeff. Davis," now, with perfect consistency, insist that the Rebels, from the moment that they were compelled by Grant and Sherman to lay down their arms, had a perfect right to resume all the power and privileges in the Union which they renounced and relinquished by secession and treason. For, while they do not usually say this in so many words, they unmistakably imply it by insisting that the States lately in revolt have the right to be represented in Congress and to such local rule as they may prefer. Our Democrats and Conservatives mean by the States the class which enjoyed power therein prior to the Rebellion. When Mr. Lincoln attempted to reconstruct those States on the basis of allowing their loyal White citizens to reëstablish State governments whenever one-tenth of the whole number of legal voters under the old regime should units in so doing,

ng to subject the States to the rule of a tenth of their people. When a Democratic canvasser now speaks of the State of South Carolina or Mississippi, he never regards her Black inhabitants, though a majority of the whole number, as constituting even a fraction of the State; and he scouts her steadfast White Unionists as a mere handfull, without ability, character or power. By the Southern States, he means Stidell, Toombs, Howell Cobb, Rhett, R. E. Lee, Beauregard & Co., with their devoted followers,

The practical question presented is, therefore-Shall the men who plunged the South into treason now resume the control not merely of their own section, but of the Union !"-for the "restoration" contemplated is plainly that of the dear old days when the Southern oligarchy governed the Democratic party while the Democratic party governed the Union. And on this question the party which supported and reëlected Abraham Lincoln, with very few exceptions, take issue most decidedly. The great body of its members would very gladly consent to a readmission to Congress of members from the seconded States, proeided their whole people were permitted to share i the choice of those members; but they are not willing that the Rebels only of those States should elect 58 Representatives and 20 Senators to the present and the approaching Congress. And, while the White Unionists constitute a considerable minority in each of those States, antple experience has proved that they are so overawed and demoralized that they cannot elect one of those 20 Senators, nor more than two or three of the 58 Representives.

The Republicans and War Democrats have, therefore, united in saying, "Let the Rebels stay out of Congress till they are willing to give the loyal Southerners a fair chance," This is the sense and substance of the now pending Constitutional Amendnent; this is the gist of the present controversy. The Peace Democrats of 1861-4-seeing that the representation in Congress of the Southern States by ecessionists of 1861 and Rebels of that and the three following years, would probably restore themselves to power-are clamorous for their instant, uncon ditional admission: the War Unionists, to whom that prospect is by no means ravishing, regard the matter very differently. And the result of this collisi clearly foreshadowed in the elections already past. Not one of the old Free States has given in its adhesion to the Copperhead plan of Reconstruction; and not one of those which have yet to vote is likely to do so. When the elections of 1866 are ended, the South will understand the North better than it has ever yet

done; and it will then realize that the terms of reconstruction proposed by Congress and the Radicals are not degrading or intolerable, and that it is every way advisable that they be considered and accepted.

NEW-YORK-NEW-JERSEY.

Between New-England on the north-east and Pen sylvania on the south-west lie the States of New-York and New-Jersey, with a population of some Five Millions, and sending thirty-six Representatives to the more popular branch of Congress. These are all to en on Tuesday, Nov. 6th; and a U. S. Senator for six years from New-York, and probably another for four years from New-Jersey, are to be elected by the Legislatures simultaneously chosen. The election in these States is necessarily regarded with lively inlerest by the whole American people.

In 1864, New-York was carried for Lincoln, Fenton and the Republican tickets generally, by majorities averaging 7,500-majorities which were quadrupled in the aggregate returns of 1865. Whether there are plausible grounds for believing, or fearing, or hoping, that this majority of Thirty Thousand votes for the Re publican-Union ticket can be overcome at the next annual election, each will judge for himself; but every dispassionate observer must regard such a result as but a faint possibility. Johnsonism—Fenian-ism—devotion or repugnance to the Exclse set of our last Legislature-approval or condemnation of one or nore of Gov. Fenton's vetoes—these are all the makeweights that may be supposed to influence the result. Who believes that, by means of these or in defiance of them, the Thirty Thousand majority of last year is now to be subverted and overborne! What is there in the course of events, the results of recent elections, or other manifestations of public sentiment, that indicates and predicts such a change !

New-Jersey was the only Free State that gave popular majority in 1860 for electors opposed to Mr. Lincoln. Alone among the Free States of 1860, she gave a majority for Gen. McClellan in 1864. That was overborne, and a Republican Gov ernor and Legislature elected in 1865, after a most spirited and energetic canvass; the Republicans carryng three of the five Congress districts, and losing a fourth by barely 50 votes. This result was mainly due to the return of New-Jersey's honorably discharged soldiers from serving their country in the War for the Union. Her Democratic Legislatures of 1863-4 denied them the privilege of voting in the field, while those fit for duty could not be spared to come home. Hence, the State went against Lincoln by over Four Thousand majority, yet was nevertheless carried by

Gov. Ward in '65 by some 1,700 majority. New-Jersey is to-day one of the surest and firmest Republican States in the Union, though several are far ahead of her in the magnitude of their majorities. She will very surely elect three, probably four, possibly all five, Republicans as her Representatives in the next House. She will in due time fill the place of Mr. Wright in the U. S. Senate with a Republican. She will poll, on the 6th prov., a larger Republican vote and majority than she did last year. In short, she has taken her place among the thoroughly Free

States, and will keep it. These are the only two States above the old Slave line that Johnsonized Democracy can even hope to carry; for the North-West is Radical to the core, as Iowa has just demonstrated.

New-York in 1854 elected 20 Republican to 11 Domoeratic Representatives in Congress; New-Jersey 2 to together 22 to 14. That these States will now elect more than 22 opponents of "My Policy" and its author is as certain as any result yet future well could be. Gov. Fenton's majority can hardly be less than thrice that of 1864; while New-Jersey, then Democratic, will be with Congress in every branch of her government.

We say these results are inevitable, because the set of the popular current is clear, and because public sentiment so decided always vindicates itself in the results of current elections. [When the East and the West shall have thus snoken, why need the controversy be protracted? What will be left practically to struggle for? Why should not the Southern States resume their places in the Union on the terms prescribed by Congress, and the whole land once more enjoy the blessings of security and perfect

WHO HAS ANDREW JOHNSON PUNISHED

Not one step has been taken by the Government to unish the authors of the massacre of New-Orleans, and the guilty Mayor and his ruffianly police still rule the city they have stained with innocent blood. Yet the investigation of the crime has been most thorough, the evidence, solely obtained from white men, o one dares to contradict. Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Baird, the Military Board, unite in accusing the civil authorities of a premeditated attack upon the belpless and unarmed Convention: "It was no riot; it was an absolute passacre by the police, which was not excelled in purderous cruelty by that of Fort Pillow. It was a Murder which the Mayor and police of the city perpetrated without the shadow of a necessity. through the country, and deaf as the President may he was widely denounced and stigmatized as intend- | be to the voices of loyal man, he must have heard. | demonstrated their capacity for self-government, and |

and cannot have forgotten. " Mayer Monroe," says the report of the Military Board, "well know that before the excited passions of the mob, it (his procla mation) would be as a barrier of straw to fire; that no troops had been asked for, and without the presence of police, violence was inevitable. When, therefore, he withdrew and massed his armed police, and on the breaking out of the riot precipitated them upon the scene, the Board are compelled to conclude that he knew what their action would be, and that he intended the inevitable consequences of his own sets.' This, too, Andrew Johnson must have read, for he had the report in his possession nearly a month, and it would still be matter for his private perusal had not THE TRIBUNE obtained a copy. Nor can he have failed to notice this significant passage in the report: 'The Board would call attention to the evidence which seems in many instances to indicate clearly the identity of parties guilty of murder." Nor can be have overlooked this description of the mob, given ipon the same high authority: "Three-fourths of them were ex-Confederate soldiers, and at least one of their officers, appointed by himself (the Mayor), a notorious Thug, assassin, and former leader of the very men of blood who might be expected to be foremost in the attack." Evidence of the identity of the guilty parties has been forced upon the President; he is literally overwhelmed with proof; and yet what step has he taken to punish the murderers, avenge the loyal dead, and assert the authority of the United States? Not ne. The criminals insolently walk the streets of New-Orleans, and it is only loyal men who have cause to watch and tremble.

Yet, Andrew Johnson holds his office to execute the laws. No excuse exists for his refusal; there is not a legal cobweb in his way. He could refuse to recognize the authority of the Governor of Louisiana, and send his orders to inferior officers, and certainly cannot plead want of power to have these murderers indicted in the United tates Courts. We have no hope that he will use his power. Until Congress meets, the authors of the New-Orleans massacre are safe from punishment, and may laugh at the indignation of the country. Yet, if the President would, he might even now rid his administration of this stain of loyal blood, and thus make slight atonement for the unnatural altiance of his power in the Government with the treason which

THE NATURALIZATION SWINDLE. The Republican party in this city has always had to ontend, not only with a certain amount of fraud in the naturalization of newly-arrived foreigners, but with a gross amount of knavery in the double voting of the same class of voters. From 6,000 to 8,000 voters, of whom it is not too much to say that threefourths had not been in the country the period required by law, or the period necessary to learn nything about our institutions, and whose sole olitical idea was that the Democratic party was the best protector for lawlessness, bad whisky and crime, e annually made before the election. The present year, however, overtops anything that has been previously attempted. The Registry law has placed a difficulty not, we fear, insuperable, in the way of double voting. But the process of naturalization is proceeding at a fearful rate. The Common Pleas has ceased its regular functions to become a machine for the making of voters. Its General Term adjourned on Monday, for this avowed purpose, to Thursday, and on Thursday again, to meet on Monday. So great has been the rush that extra acamodation has had to be provided. A long disused ioor has been broken open in the City Hall, and bars out up for the regulation of the crowd. The scene in he rotunda of the Hall in the afternoon has been wilder than was ever seen on the Stock Exchange at its wildest. In the Superior Court, Judge Barbour's disrimination was found too slow, and another Judge was substituted to run through the business glibly. In these two courts, on Tuesday last, over 1,000 saturalizations were effected, and on Wednesday apparently still more, and the falling off on Thursday and yesterday was hardly perceptible. The profligate looseness with which this immense busiess is managed has not escaped notice. Dozens are rought up for naturalization on Tammany Hall tickets by a single man, who swears wholesale to all equired facts, including the character of the applicant, nd sometimes his doubtful service as a soldier. We have heard the number of these unnatural naturalizaions for the present year rated as high as 35,000, and though we cannot credit this extreme number, we are

o their own satisfaction a majority of 45,000. These facts we mention in order that all lovers of the city's good, all friends of a pure franchise, all who desire honest administration of the City and State, may know the danger, and meet it with entire and redoubled watchfulness and effort. If the Union-Republican party, assisted by those who look elsewhere than to the champions and slaves of the scoun-Irelly "Ring" for a good City and County Government, do wholly and heartily their urgent daty from now to the result, much will be accomplished toward overcoming the boldest array of our enemies. Great gains may be effected by resolute and sustained activty and organization, and thus the moral revolution which good men of all parties desire to see triumph over the robbers and debauchers of the City will not be suffered to go backward. Every one legally entitled to vote must be registered. Let committees of realous Republicans see that their partisans personally attend to this indispensable duty. Every registered voter must go to the polls. Neither confidence of the result in the State, or indifference as to that in the City, should keep a single voter away. We solemnly warn our friends against error in either respect. Upon the result in this city may most vitally depends the election in the State, and the trouble of careful and exhaustive regisry in every ward and district is but a small tax to pay for the rebuke or defeat of robbery itself, and evert the consequences which the slightest doubt of

ot permitted to doubt that our opponents contem-

plate the pressure upon our registries and polls of a

laim a majority in this city for their ticket of 55,000,

and the more moderate, whose knowledge is based

upon intimate experience of "Tammany," reason out

THE COLORED CONVENTION IN NORTH CAROLINA

the position of this great State may bring upon the

The Convention of Colored Men, which has just adjourned in Raleigh, N. C., chiefly concerned itself with the formation of a Freedmen's Educational Asociation, of which James E. O'Hara was elected President. This object of the Convention, we are glad to know, has received the support of many of the leading white men. Gov. Worth, having learned that its actions were patriotic, promised to attend, and letters approving of the plan to educate the blacks were written by ex-Gov. Holden, W. A. Graham, B. F. Moore, Judge Bragg, D. M. Barringer, Gen. E. H. Carr, and others. But the Convention wisely did not content itself with the mere effort to establish schools. It adopted an address to the people of the State, elsewhere printed, in which the freedmen briefly and modestly state their grievances, chief of which is taxation without representation. With this appeal no sympathy has been expressed by any of the white men, if we may judge by the reports of the Convention in The Raleigh Standard. Ex-Gov. Holden, who addressed the Convention on the 5th inst., gave much wise counsel; but his liberality ended too soon. "He urged the colored These are the words of Sheridan, which still ring people to keep out of polities. It was a 'weariness to the flesh' among the white people. They had not yet

would not until the Union was restored and our liberties consolidated on the exarlasting rock of Truth and Justice." Advice such as th's is sound or unsound as the word " polities" is defined. If Mr. Holden meant party strife, he was right, for it would be folly for the Freedman, who have no votes, to concern themselves with candidates and platforms equally indifferent to their right to the elective franchise. But if he would include in politics the honorable attempt of the Freedmen to obtain recognition of the principles set forth in their address, his argument is wrong. Political equality is the glory of American citizenship, and political action the duty of every voter. The capacity for self-government exists in the South, and is in no way denied, even by the most Radical theory; on the contrary, that is the very principle upon which Radicalism insists, and the Southern whites owe all their political failures to the denial of that principle. The penalties imposed upon the Rebels, the guarantees required from them, are independent of this main principle, and are, indeed, enforced for the express purpose of maintaining it. We attach much importance to the educational movement the Freedmen have begun, but we know that the basis of all permanent intelligence and prosperity must be the complete enfranchisement of man. A people kept in political subjection are doomed to moral and intellectual inferiority. PRO-SLAVERY AND ANTI-IRISH.

Mr. John T. Hoffman is a direct appellant for the Irish vote which his opponents have not thought fit to court in the interest of oppression and prejudice regarding any class of men. They, at least, have done their duty consistently in vindicating the honor of this country against the outrage of British neutrality, and, if in their effort the cause of Irishmen and Americans has been well served, all sincere seekers of liberty among Irishmen are assuredly welcome to their comfort and sympathy. We do not propose to ask what the supporters of Johnson have done-that is notorious: but, to speak more to the point, what has Hoffman done? When courteously petitioned to preside over the great meeting of citizens to oppose the uperserviceable surrender of our Government to the oppressors of Irishmen, he not only rejected the application, but drove the appointed messenger of the Irish organization angrily away. He may deny it if he can.

We especially note this damaging fact, because the party of which Mr. Hoffman is a representative has never failed to use all the art of local demagogues to pamper, bribe and barter the Irish vote. Therefore, when any Irishman who believes in the freedom of his native country (whatever be his opinion of Radicals) is asked to vote for the party pledged to make his home poorer and his means smaller by perpetua-ting the odious system of "Ring" swindling that has scandalized this misgoverned city, let him thoughtfully consider the attitude of its champion on the only question that has of late appealed personally and im mediately to Irishmen. Perhaps he will think as we do-that any one who believes in American Slavery is no friend to Irish freedom.

The Philadelphia Press of yesterday denies the whole umor of Mr. Stanton's resignation. Its Washington correspondent says:

"When you are assured that the whole of the above statement in reference to Mr. Stanton is a pure fabrication, and that no such arrangement has ever been suggested or invited by him, and that the theory of his resigning his seat in the Cabinet is at war with his own repeated decharations and intentions, you may wonder what sort of apriri it is that puts in circulation such charges against a statesman whose entire career has been one unselfish and heroic tribute to his country. It is to be regretted that ever The Ledger, after its recent sovere experience, should also lend itself to the circulation of this statement. That paper not only copies the telegraphic despatch, but has, to-day, an editorial reference to it! What has Mr. Stanton done that he should be thus persistently and bitterly assailed? Are the men who tradence him aware how much good he is doing in his present position, or do they desire an inefficient and corrupt man to succeed him?

Republicans throughout the State will assure themselves certain victory if they observe the maxims of the canvass-certain defeat if they do not:

I. Urge, sustain, and perfect without delay county and township organizations. 2. Be sure that every Radical vote is registered, and illegal votes excluded 3. Let every one feel that he has a part in the contest and the triumph, and stand up fearlessly to the mair issue. 4. Drop all local quarrels. 5. Circulate campaign documents. 6. See that the Registry law is thoroughly understood. 7. That every candidate is placed squarely on his record.

The Texas Legislature has rejected the Constitutional Amendment by the decisive vote of 67 to 5. Commenting on our hopes that the Southern States would be wise enough to accept the terms offered them by Congress, The Ralsigh Standard stupendous and cunning fraud. Sanguine Copperheads | of the 18th inst. says:

The Tenuxe was never more mistaken. The recently insurgent States will not scorely it. We doubt whether they would accept it even if the President were to request them to do so. They might, if he should request it, but he would at once incurred the mortal harted of those leaders who are now controlling the Southern States. These leaders are already so infamed against the Northern people that they will not even tolerate advise on this subject when offered by Southern men. The Southern man who urges the adoption of the Amendment merely as the leaser evil, and not on its merits, is field, up as a Radical, as a mean white man, and as a franter to the South. And we are zorry to say that this feeling manifested by the leaders is extending itself to some of the Unionists of the South.

The October elections unconsistionably show that

The October elections unquestionably show that the Amendment will be adopted by the loyal States. Texas, in refusing it, has justified every argument against her readmission to Congress. Loyal men are disappointed; but there is no reason to change their course. Just terms have been laid down for the Rebel States, and their leaders are blind if they believe that the North will not enforce them.

Mr. George Ripley, the literary editor of THE TRIBUNE who has been traveling in Europe for the last rix months, arrived home by the Scotia on Tuesday, and will resume next week the critical chair which he has filled with signal ability for so many years. We are convinced that the reappearance of his scholarly and graceful articles in our columns will be welcomed by the readers of THE TRIBUNE as heartily as his return will be halled by his personal

We admire the energy with which the layal press of New-Jersey are working in the present canvass. The Jersey City Times, The Newark Consier and the influential Advertiser, The Paterson Guardian, The Trenton Daily Gazette, The New-Brunswick Fredonian, and a dozen other prominent papers come to us daily filled with the purpose and spirit of victory.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE has gained 56,000 new sub That shows how brags are made occasionally. The TRIBUNE is daily blowing its own trumpet, and brings its total circulation up only to 45,000. No paper in this country ever yet has reached over 69,000, the number published by The Philadelphia Ledger.—(N. O. Picayune.

If the Southern people were not so ignorant of the North they never would have made war. A few years ago a Georgia agricultural paper, referring to reports of farmers in the North raising 100 bushels of corn to the acre, denied it, and said that three barrels (15 bushels) was all any man could raise, and if he was not satisfied with that he ought not to have a farm.

Gov. Curtin, acting upon the almost unanimous wish of the school-men in Pennsylvania, has appointed Prof. James P. Wickersham State Superintendent of Common Schools. Prof. Wickersham has a national reputation, and is one of the most thorough and efficient educators in the country. He has been Principal of the State Normal School, in Lancaster County, since its organization, and is the author of a series of popular works on teaching

The message of Gov. Dillingham to the Legislature of Vermont exhibits a State debt of \$1,625,000, to meet which and current expenses will require a tax of 45 cents on the dollar on the grand list. Vermont, it is shown, contributed 34,238 men to the war. The project of a Reform School Farm is fairly under way, and, it is to be hoped, will not fail, as was the case at the outset with the Massachusetts Agricultural College, from having too many Trustees in every part of the State. The Governor presents the Constitutional Amendraent, with the remark that Vermont would have welcomed with still greater enthusiasm such a reorganization, of the robeditous communities as would have given to every mag, white and bisok, equal civil and solitical rights. on the dollar on the grand list. Vermont, it is shown,

OCELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALMON, N. C., Oct. 19.—The election returns come in slowly. The indications are that Worth will have an overwhelming majority. Dockery's vote is very slim. Vance received several votes in various parts of the State.

Wilkington, N.C., Oct. 19.—D. C. Allen has been elected to the House of Commons from Brunswick County. All the returns so far received from towns and villagas near the railroad lines indicate that the vote for Worth for Governor will be almost unanimous.

INDIANA.

The following are the official majorities in the Cogress Districts as far as received:

I. Niblack (Dem.) over Debruler, 1,419.

II. Kerr (Dem.) over Gresham, 1,904.

III. Hunter (Union.) over Harrington, 644.

IV. Holman (Dem.) over Grover, 416.

V. Julian (Union) over Bundy, 5,228.

VI. Coburn (Union) over Lord, 3,269.

VII. Washbarn (Union) over Claypool, 800.

VIII. Orth (Union) over Purdue, 221.

IX. Colfax (Union) over Turpie, 1,977.

X. Williams (Union) over Lowry, 1,372.

XI. Shanks (Union) over Show, 3,245.

RISTORES FIRST APPEARANCE IN LADY MACRETH

With joy equal to that with which the victim of a horrible nightmare turns to the warm welcome of the morning's sun do we greet what Hallam has justly called "a grand epic drama" after drinking, against our will, the cell poison of Racine's antipathetic masterpiece. There could be no better antidote to "Phadra" than our own immortal "Macbeth;" there could be no better commentary on the genius of the two greatest dramatists that France and England have preduced than the difference of manner in which these two tragedies have been received by a Now-York audience. One, when liked at all, is liked de jare, the other is liked de facto. Overpowered by the potency of a Kuropean reputation, the majority of the public sit annoved and think Madame Ristori as Phadra must be fine; they need nothing but their own instincts to feel assured that her Lady Macbeth is most certainly so.

And Shakespeare, translated, has the worst of it by far, for, with the exception of one or two short soliloquies, Dall'Cagaro has given "Phadra" entire, and in very excellent blank-wave. The "Macbeth" of Signor Gluhe Carcano, on the contrary, contunes to remain a thing of

And Shakespeare, translated, has the worst of it by far, for, with the exception of one or two short sollioquies, Dall'Cagaro has given "Pheeris" entire, and in very excellent blank-werse. The "Macbeth" of Signor Guide Carcano, on the contrary, containes to remain a thing of beauty by reason of the original's great virtues, that as amount of ill-treatment can destroy. Immensely difficult as it is to interpret in la lingua del 18. Signor Carcano is not exactly the man to do justice to Shakespeare. This cannot be espected, nor do we complain that "for reasons of state" the witches are deprived of existence "at one fell swoop," and the character of Macbeth shorn of his fair proportions. What we go to see in, this particular instance is Ristori's Lady Macbeth; and so long as she cannot enact every part in the play, we are more than content with mutilation. Shakespeare cut is better than Shakespeare onwedered.

The Italian "Machetti" opens with the third seene of the English acting edition. It is the witches first and only appearance. They then vanish into thin air and remain "melted as breath into the wind." The kaife has also drawn its sharp edge over Seene IV, wherin Dinean, his sons, Resse, Macheth, Macdeth, Banque and Lenes hold a short partery. Act II remains intact, saving the Lady Macbeth is very effectively introduced as in Scene III of the original, and after hearing the details of Duncan's murder, faints con interview and interview with the murderers, and Lady Macbeth and is removed by her attendants. The witches, as before stated, do not dance to the echoes of their fiet, and Locke's music is conspicuous by its absence. The thied sate begins with our Seene II. Macbeth does not exist, after his interview with the murderers, and Lady Macbeth enters without the intervention of Seyton. The seens wherein Benque meets his fate is left to the imagination. Act IV, which is the lass, being two in one, begins with the interview with the murderers, and Lady Macbeth enters without the intervention of Seyton. What we

sima! noblissima Signora!
Judging from the number of librettes in commant ass least night, we should say that Shakespeare was less famil-iar than is creditable to our intelligence.

E. F.

Edouard Antonio Thouvenel, the celebrated man, diplomatist, and Senator, of whose dear received intelligence by the Cablo, was born at Verlun, the 11th November, 1818. He visited the East in 1839, and on his return to France published an account of his travels, shortly after which he was made Minister of Subfor Foreign Affairs. In 1844 he was sent to Brussels, so attaché of the embassy, and the following year to Atbess, as Secretary of the Legation. He acted there for some time as provisional Charge de affaires, and was confirmed. in the appointment by Gen. Cavaignae, which, howers, Thouvenel exchanged in January, 1849, for that of Mindles Plenipotentiary to Athens. He was in Greece at the first of the Pacifico trouble, and energetically seconded the special mission of Baron Gros. A short time after ha wee sent as Minister Plenipotentiary to Munich, where the services which he had rendered to King Otho, secured for him, on the part of Otho's brother, the King of Bavaria, a very invorable reception. After the coup detat of the 2. December, he was intrested with the discetion of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and discharged the functions at office until the Vienna Conferences. In 1865, be as named Embassador to Constantinople, he had to contend against the power-tul influence exercised over the Porce by Lord Stratford de Redeliffe, and against the demands of Austrian deple macy in the question of the Danubian principalities. In the midst of the difficulties exceeded by the Italian question, M. Thouvenel was called to replace M. Walewalt, tion, M. Thouvenel was called to replace M. Weleval, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, in January, 1862 The circulars and memoranda which he addressed to she diplomatic cores, on the grave circums snews of the hear, was remarkable documents, proving him to be a statesman no common order. He acted as Pleapotentiary of Yazanin the settlement of the treaty of commerce with Bear also in the convention of mavigation, and in the little convention. In Angues, 1862, he was succeeded as Factorial and the Commission to examine the theap per president of the Commission to examine the theap per president of the Commission to examine the theap per call the convention. In May, 1839, he was raised to the call Company. In May, 1839, he was raised to the Honor. He published a volume entitled "Hungar Mallachia," consisting of articles originally contributed to Honor. He published a volume entitled Wallachia," consisting of articles originally the Revue des Deux Mondes.

Wallachia, "consisting of articles originally contains the Reene des Deux Mondes.

DR. R. W. GIBBES.

The death of Dr. R. W. Gibbes of Columbia, S. C., announced as having taken place in that city on the linst. Dr. Gibbes was born in Columbia on the flust. Dr. Gibbes was born in Columbia on the flust. He studied medicine, married a daughter of des lee? He studied medicine, married a daughter of des lee? He studied medicine, married a daughter of des lee? He studied medicine, married a daughter of des life? He studied medicine, married a daughter of des life? He was the Mayor, and at one time acced as assistant professor of des listy at his own alma mater with such success that he is try at his own alma mater with such success that he offered a professorship, which he declined. His tasts habits were literary and scientific, and he contribulation was made and scientific journals of largely to the medical and scientific journals of largely to the medical and scientific journals of humbolidt in "Kosmos," and by Audobon in his theology. The Smithsonian Institute tandered he described to the spatiant at the cost of the Institute. He was also the state and compiler of soveral volumes of the Decay entages to y of South Carolina. He was subheauly profile spatial of the scientific of the profile of the columns of the Decay entages and to escape heavy loss, it became neces any for his and to escape heavy loss, it became neces any for his and to escape heavy loss, it became neces any for his and to escape heavy loss, it became neces any for his and to escape heavy loss, it became neces any for his and to escape heavy loss, it became neces any for his and the edited for several yours. He last soverily which he edited for several pairs, the last soverily which he edited for several pairs, and game and the several pairs, the last soverily which he edited for several pairs, the last soverily which he edited for several pairs. which he edited for saven the burning of Columbia his line mand on burning of Columbia, fossil remains specimens family of cors, dauguters, and greaters, an